

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1804.

[No. 990.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
Rum in hogheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in bls. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap
Mould and dip'd Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Frieses,
Calimancoes and Ruffles,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silegia do.,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Mullins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Mullins and Table Clothas
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

May 2.

M'Clean and Winterberry.

HAVE ON HAND,
Madeira Wine in half pipes and quarter casks,
Rum in bls. Molasses in bls.
Cognac Brandy in pipes,
Philadelphia Porter in bls. of 3 doz. each,
100 bls. prime Beef, N. York inspection,
Philadelphia Soal Leather,
Spanish Segars in boxes,
Bar Iron, Nail Rods, &c.

FRESH CLOVER SEED.

April 17.

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

Wrought and Cut Nails and Brads,
of all kinds, to be had at
M'CALL's MANUFACTORY,

the following prices by the barrel for Cash:

Wrought Nails.

	Spikes	8 <i>1</i> / ₂ per pound.
40 and 30d Nails	8 <i>1</i> / ₂	
20d do.	9	
12 and 10d do.	10	
8d do.	11	
6d do.	12	
4d do.	13	
20, 12 and 10d Brads	0	

Cut Nails.

20, 12 and 10d Nails 7*1*/₂ per pound.

8d do. 7*1*/₂

6d do. 8*1*/₂

4d do. 9*1*/₂

3*1*/₂ do. 10*1*/₂

5*1*/₂ Retail price one penny per pound more.

Bar Iron, Hoop Iron, Nail Rods
German and American Steel, sold at the above
factory.

N. B. Two or three Apprentice
boys would be taken to the above business.

April 19.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th
of October last, a negro man slave named

B O B,

about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches high
straight-limbed and well formed; said slave has

an impediment in his speech which prevents his
readily replying to a question. He commonly

wears ear-rings. He took with him a variety of
good cloathing, a description of which is unnece-

ssary, as it is probable he has changed them. He

has been frequently seen about town since he ab-

andoned, and in all probability is now secreted by

his master, Wm. Brown, formerly the slave

of Mr. John Muir, late of this town, but now

seen to be free. The above reward will be paid

for recovering said Negro BOB, in any goal, and

a further reward of TEN DOLLARS for the dis-

covery of those who have been accessory to his

abandonment.

Captain's of vessels, &c. are forewarned at

their peril, not to take him away.

ROBERT B. JAMESON.

Nov. 15.

£ 100 given for clean linen and

cotton Rags.

For Freight or Charter,

To any port in the U. States,
or the West Indies,
The Sch'r BETSEY,
Tholemish Berry,
Master.

Apply to the master on board at Vowel's
Wharf, or to

M'CLEAN and Winterberry.
Who have received a few hogheads 4th proof
PEACH BRANDY
of an excellent flavour.

Freight Wanted

To a Northern Port,
For the good Schooner

DINA H,
Samuel Hall, Master.

Burthen about 500 Barrels—Apply to
JOHN G. LADD.
May 7.

JUST RECEIVED and for SALE,

JOSIAH FAXON and Co.
The following articles, viz.

9 pipes French Brandy,
2 do. Gin.
20 bls. N. E. Rum,
100 boxes 1st quality Mould Candles,
30 lbs. No. 2, Boston Pork,
12 do. No. 1, Boston Beef,
200 nests Sugar Boxes,
10 lbs. first quality James River Tobacco,
11 doz. Sifters,
1 lbs. Molasses,
16 lbs. Cyder,
20 reams Writing Paper,
4 lbs. Mackerell,
70 tons Plaster of Paris now afloat,
Few hundred bushels coarse Salt.

Together with a general assortment of every
description of
S H O E S,

as usual, which will be sold low for cash, or good
notes at sixty days, or in exchange for Flour,
Corn, or Tobacco.

Freight Wanted,

For the Schooner PHLIP.
She will take one to any port on the
Continent, or to Barbadoes. For particulars
apply to the Captain on board at Harper's
Wharf, or as above.

May 9.

For Freight to Boston or any Northern Port in the United States,

The new sch'r Victory,
120 tons burthen. For terms apply
to the master on board, or to
Janney and Paton.
April 19.

Freight Wanted,

For the Sch'r NANCY,
Capt'n BOSS.

A fine, new vessel of 106
tons burthen, and will carry 8 to 900 barrels
of flour; she will receive FREIGHT either to
Philadelphia, New York, Charleston, S. C. or to
any port on the continent. Please to apply to

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

May 1.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, JUN.

Has for Sale at the corner of Union and Prince

Streets,

25 bales India Cottons,
CONSISTING OF

Gurahs, Cossahs,
Bastahs, Emerys,
Sannahs, Blue Gilla hhs.

30 pieces black Satin,
Cotton Remal Handkerchiefs,

2 cases low priced Fans,

1 do. Mariner's Compasses,

Mens strong Shoes,

Womens Morocco do.

Leipers Snuff in half barrels and kegs,

12 coils Cordage assorted,

Few quarter casks bests Malaga Wine,

40 barrels No. 1 Beef,

Bags black Pepper,

And a quantity of Red Soal Leather.

March 22.

JONAH THOMPSON, & SON,

Have received per the ship United States from

Liverpool, part of their

SPRING GOODS,

and are in daily expectation of the remainder per

the same, via Baltimore.

April 9.

TUNIS CRAVEN

Has just received, via Philadelphia, an elegant
assortment of
SPRING GOODS,

VIZ.

Chintzes, calicos, fine India colo-
made, book and muslin muslins, do. batas, ma-
mooches, cassas, pingurus and long cloths, fine
cambric and British book do. linen and cotton
cambric, coloured, embossed and plain do. cam-
bric and common dimities, lawn and cambric
pocket handks. ladies extra long silk and kid
gloves and picnic mitts, do. coloured and white
silk hose, cotton and thread hose, mitts do. gen-
tlemen's beaver, doe, walk leather and thread
gloves, do. silk, cotton, thread and super brown
cotton hose, Irish linens, long lawns and diapers,
creas, platillas, Brittannies and brown Holland,
Marseilles and moslined vest shapes, nankans,
cotton kerseymeres, white and coloured jeans,
extra superfine navy blue cloths, red, blue, and
chocolate bandances, &c. &c. &c.

Also by Wholesale,
Three cases of handsomely assorted
CHINTZES and CALICOES, all of which he
will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

April 27.

Just Received,
80 pieces Russia Sheetings,

12 do. bleached do.

60 do. Ravens Duck,

50 do. Russia Duck,

47 do. Platillas,

For sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 1.

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,
Per the ship Monsoon, from London, part of
their SPRING GOODS, among which are

Muslins, Dimities, and printed Cott-
tons, subject to drawback. They will be sold

remarkably cheap for CASH, or on a short credit.

April 18.

SPRING GOODS.

Wm. OXLEY

Has received, per the ship Pearl and Crescent
via Baltimore,

Part of his Spring Goods:

the remainder he daily expects. They will be

sold remarkably cheap for CASH, or a short credit.

April 30.

FOR SALE,

AND NOW READY TO BE DELIVERED,

400,000 Bricks,

5,000 bushels shell Lime.—Also

A HOUSE AND LOT,

On Washington street, is for simple,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

On Fairfax street—TEN ACRES of LAND on

the hill not far from Col. Peyton's.

The Subscriber having declined the
VENDUE BUSINESS, offers to rent the com-
modious WAREHOUSE he at present occupies,
and being desirous of closing all Vendue accounts

he will be extremely obliged to those indebted to
him, to make immediate payment, those having

goods yet unsold are requested to take them away,
and those having claims will be pleased to bring
them in.

Thomas Patten.

May 3.

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME GIG,

with plated Harness. Also, an excellent Gig

HORSE. Apply to the Printer.

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For Freight or Charter,
The Sch'r FIDELITY,
Edward Willing, Master:
Now lying at Gilpin's wharf
burthen 51 tons. For terms apply to the master
on board, or to

Moore and Lowe.

May 15. d3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Public Sale.

WATER LOTS FOR SALE.

On Saturday the 19th instant,
(at 4 o'clock)

will be offered at public sale upon the premises ;
sundry LOTS OF GROUND, commencing at
the corner of Water and Jefferson Streets, and
running through Union street into the Potomac.

Upon the corner of Water and Jefferson streets
is erected a neat and convenient frame house
adapted to the accommodation of a small family,
(commanding an extensive view of the river,) with a well calculated garden, and necessary out
buildings; to which is attached a lot of 63 feet
front upon water-street, and running with Jeffer
son street, into the Potomac. A small ground
rent is chargeable upon the property which may
be purchased upon reasonable terms.

The unimproved lots will be divided into such
proportions as may best suit the views of those
inclined to purchase. The terms of sale will be
one fourth cash and the remainder in equal pro
portions, at six, nine, and twelve months, suffi
cient security will be required for the latter
payments.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 10. d.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday next, at 11 o'clock,

In pursuance of a Decree of the
Honorable the United States Court of the Dis
trict of Columbia for the county of Alex
andria, will be sold at public sale, on the pre
mises, for ready money,

One Lot of Ground,
on the east of Water street in the town of Alex
andria, containing 44 feet 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches on Water
street, and 72 feet deep parallel with Prince
street, and binding on Wales's alley. Also,

ONE ANNUITY

of 52 dollars per annum, payable half yearly,
arising out of a piece of ground on Royal street,
on which there is a two story frame house, now
in the occupation of Mr. James Scott.

The above property is sold to satisfy a debt
due from Robert Mease to the estate of Edward
Deneale, deceased.

John C. Herbert,
Jacob Hoffman, } Com'rs.
James H. Hooe,

FOR SALE.
The above property was advertised for
sale on the 16th inst., but postponed in consequence
of the absence of the commissioners. It will po
sitively take place at the time abovementioned.

May 17. d.

198 NEW BACON HAMS
Just received from Norfolk, and to be sold on
reasonable terms. Also,

FRESH CLOVER SEED
from Baltimore. Apply to

William Hartshorne,

On Kirk's Wharf.

5th Mo. 4th. d

BRANDY.

Ten pipes 4th proof BRANDY, and twelve
hundred excellent retailing Molasses, received
from Norfolk, for sale on moderate terms.

JOE. & Thos. Vowell.

May 10. d.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GROUND,
lying on the north side of Duke street, near
where Mr. Isaac Gibson lives. For terms apply
to ROB'T. LAWRAZON,
at Henry S. Earle's.

May 17. d3 $\frac{1}{2}$

RICHARD VEITCH and Co.
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

from London, and for sale at their warehouse,
750 pieces well chosen printed Ca
icos, Chancery, Cambric, &c.

800 pieces white, coloured and san
cy Cambric, and other Muffins.

Muslin Shawls, black Coffia, Dimi
ties, Jeans, fancy Waitcoating, Cotton Hose,
Cotton and silk Gloves, fine 6-4 twist, Check,
striped Cottons, &c.

The above Goods are entitled to Draw
back on exportation.

May 17. d

Notice is hereby Given,
to the creditors of Robert Hamilton, a bankrupt,
that the allowance of his final discharge is post
poned until the third Monday of July next, when
it will be allowed at the Court House in Alex
andria, at 5 o'clock P. M. unless cause be then
and there shown to the contrary.

May 17. cost

**CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.**

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 6.

DEBATE

*On Mr. Randolph's motion for the appoint
ment of a committee of enquiry into
the official conduct of*

SAMUEL CHASE.

(Continued.)

(Mr. Nicholson's Speech continued.)

It was said by a gentleman from Con
necticut (Mr. R. Griswold) that we were
about to appoint a committee to ransack
the country for an accusation, and afterwards
to search for proof to support it. He complains
that no accusation is made. Mr. N. averred
that an accusation was made; it was made during the last session,
and again repeated during the present. He
asked if it was no charge to declare that a
judge had condemned a man to the most
ignominious death, without a hearing:
without allowing him those benefits which
he claimed under the constitution? Was
it a trivial circumstance for a member of
this House to declare that a freeman had
been indicted for a high capital offence;
that he appeared at the bar and pleaded not
guilty; that his counsel were ready to
prove the truth of the plea, but that the
presiding judge had refused to hear them.
If this was not a charge and a charge too
of a most solemn nature, he did not understand
the meaning of the words. It was
brought forward as boldly as the gentleman
from Connecticut could wish, and the only
question now was in what manner shall we
enquire into the truth of it. Shall we
appoint a committee to make the enquiry
by calling witnesses before them, or shall we
dismiss it without investigation? Shall we
give it the go-by and suffer the character
of the judges to rest under an imputation
so heavy? Shall we proclaim our
own dishonor by publishing abroad that a
heavy charge had been made in the face of
this House against one of the highest judicial
officers of the government, and that we
were to pusillanimous to notice it?

What the gentleman meant by comparing
the proposed committee to the Spanish
inquisition, Mr. N. really did not understand.
Did the gentleman wish to make a
false impression upon the public mind?
Was he anxious to cast an odium upon the
proceeding by calling it an inquisitorial
committee, and affecting to believe that it
was to be cloathed with the powers of the
holy inquisition? The inquisition had the
power to seize the person of the party, to
deny him all access to his friends, to confine
him in a cell, and refuse him all assistance
whatever; to stretch him on the wheel
and rack and torture him into confession.
Does the gentleman wish to induce a belief
that this committee is to be cloathed with
the same powers? All committees appointed
to enquire, might, to be sure, be called
inquisitorial, because they were to make
enquiry; but the epithet of Spanish inqui
sition, was intended to convey an idea totally
incorrect.

The gentleman had asked why this
charge had been suffered to rest so long?
The facts upon which it was made, were
said to have taken place in 1800. Mr.
N. thought it would be fair to reply to
the gentleman, that possibly he himself
had in some measure accounted for the
delay, the proper time had not, perhaps,
before arrived. But if the act upon which
the charge was grounded was criminal at
that day, was it less so now? If justice
had slept so long, did it follow that she was
dead? He hoped and trusted no. Then
she had lain dormant till she was almost
trampled to death, she was again roused
to her accustomed vigilance, would pursue
her victims and drag them to punishment.
The day of retribution he hoped was at
hand.

The gentleman from Connecticut had
declared that the proposed course was
not warranted by precedent. He had
noticed but not explained away, the precedents
introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Findley.) His own
precedent derived from the impeachment of Mr. Hastings, instead of being in his
favor was directly against him. In that
case it was not pretended that the proof
was before the House of Commons. Mr.
Burke had derived his information from
certain papers relative to Indian affairs
which some years before had been produ
ced and referred to a secret committee

In the year 1786, Mr. Burke rose in his
place, not as a member of that committee,
and charged Warren Hastings with high
crimes and misdemeanors. About the
time he presented a written paper contain
ing a specification of these charges. But
this was not the impeachment. The written
paper stated that as governor general of
Bengal, he had disobeyed the instruc
tions of the court of directors; he had ac
knowledged himself perfectly acquainted
with their wishes, but instead of obeying,
had used his utmost endeavours to defeat
them and much more of an important
nature. This he moved might be referred
to a committee of the whole House in order
that an enquiry might be made, and there
was not a single dissenting voice. He did
not produce the proof in the first instance,
but stated his opinions that Mr. Hastings's
conduct had been criminal and demanded
enquiry. The Commons of England did
not hesitate—they instantly resolved to en
quire. No one was heard to declare that
there was no charge, because there was no
proof. Witnesses were brought to the bar
and examined by a committee of the whole
in support of the charges, nor was there a
motion to impeach until the testimony was
gone through. On the contrary the facts
proved were reported by the committee of
the whole, who likewise expressed an op
inion that Warren Hastings had been
guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors,
and ought to be impeached. The impeach
ment therefore was not upon the motion of
Mr. Burke, but upon the report of a com
mittee who under the instruction of the
House had made an enquiry.

(To be Continued.)

From the Charleston Courier.

IT is an old saying that "by the fall
ing out of rogues honest men often come
by their own." It were to be wished that
the word often could with truth be made
always; but unfortunately it cannot.—
Sometimes rogues will fall out about an ob
ject of their rapacity, and after some strug
gle find it their interest to come to a com
position and make a division of the spoil.
Sometimes the weaker in the contest will
from sheer zeal in the cause of villainy
give up the stronger rather than let the
honest owner come by his property. And
sometimes they will tear the object of their
cupidity in pieces, and render it not worth
possessing. Which of those may turn out
to be the case in the upshot of things in
this country, it would be folly to prognosticate.
But according to all appearance we
rather think that some one of them will
happen, and that the honest are little likely
to come by their own.

We must be understood to make use of
this old proverb, not as thinking it capable
of accurate verbal application to the persons
of whom we are about to speak. We assume
it merely as illustrative of the business in
which they are engaged. The difference
between pecuniary and political fraud is
generally understood; and though they
differ in fact, and unfortunately still more
in estimation, one may in some cases be
brought into illustrate the other. We are
far from being of opinion that the moral
turpitude of the latter is less than that of the
former. If the turpitude of an act were
to be measured by the extent of the mis
chief it produces, unquestionably the guilt
of the highwayman is less than that of the
dishonest statesman. A family or two may
in hunger deplore for a few days the mis
chief done by the former; the crimes of the
latter blots the happiness of nations, and
will be felt and deplored by generations not
in existence at the time they are committed.
With this disparity, which in the
scale of truth weighs all against the states
man, a powerful being blows its breath into
the other scale, and makes the puny spe
culator of individual property kick the beam.
Fashion, that wonder working sorceress
whose spells have the power of counter
acting the operations of nature, reason,
justice and truth, will it that while the rag
ged ruffian who plunders a house or picks a
pocket in the agonies of want, shall be hang
ed with infamy, the aspiring political knave
shall sit under canopies of state, and dress
ed in purple and fine linen, receive the
homage of the very community he plunders.
What wretch that ever expiated his
crimes on a gibbet in London or Paris, was
a more wicked mean swindler than the
late King of Prussia; yet his dignity never
moulded a feather for his frauds. What
man ever committed more crimes of all
kinds and descriptions, from petty larceny
up to enormous human butchery, than
the very monster to whom a vile multitude
of mankind at this instant look up with
stupid admiration, and regard, while the
wise and the good cast their eyes to the

earth from him in fear and trembling: as
if villainy were inexcusable except it reached
ed to the ruin of millions.

One might with equal hopes of success
attempt to rise Mount Atlas from its base
with a knitting needle, as to encounter fas
hionable prejudices with reason. Therefore
the house-breaker, the highwayman,
and the pick-pocket, however high they
may be hanged, will in the estimation of
men continue to be low villains; and the dis
honest, corrupt statesman, however low his
tricks, will continue to be high even unto
the end of the chapter.

After this fashionable qualification of
the terms which we may use in the course
of the discussion, we hope to be acquitted
of meaning to apply the words alluded to
in any way atrocious to the persons concerned.
And we beg to be understood when
we say *fraud*, as meaning nothing more
than political management more dexterous,
more cunning, and successful, than just.
The word *vogue* bears many meanings:
Johnson defines it to be a dishonest man,
a wandering beggar, a vagabond, a name
of slight tenderness and amusement, or a
wag. Now in using the word we have a
right to give it any of those meanings
which we choose, and that right we give
up to our readers: Those of them who are
greatly imbued with French principles and
attachments, will probably take it *a la mode
Francaise*, in the most favorable interpre
tation it will bear. Let them suppose then,
if they please, that I mean to cocker those
to whom I apply it, with tenderness and
endeavor, or laugh with them as wags—
just as it may suit the subject and their own
fancy to set it down.

The foregoing reflections have often oc
curred to us in the course of our political
observations; but are more irresistably im
pressed upon us by the dissensions which
have of late prevailed at New York. The
two great men of the Union, once warm
friends and partners in political traffic, have
fallen out; and whether it be, that like
Caesar and Pompey, one cannot bear an e
qual, nor the other a superior; or that like
many other partners, they have traded so
successfully that they are grown too proud
of each other, and each wants to have his
name first in the firm, so it is that they
have parted, and are now scuffling hard
about a division of their stock in trade
the people. In the conflicts arising about
this division, temper has unfortunately
got the better of prudence, and they are
letting out certain anecdotes of tricks se
cretly practised during the full tide of their
trade, which will impair their character
for integrity, injure their credit, and per
haps let in some whom they have wronged,
into a full discovery of their deceptions.
In short they have already entered on the
combat, and we are likely soon to have
before us, not a *bloody* but a *dirty* arena.—
Whether it will end in the bursting of this
bubble or of that, is yet to be determined.
While the combatants struggle however,
and the spectators gaze at them and at the
dirty arena with curiosity or interest, we
may point to Jonathan, as the shrewd pre
tended fool to the old rich gentleman in
the stage-coach and cry "*Nunc prolixus ill'*"

The combatants to whom we allude are
the Jeffersonian and Burritte factions who
at New York are cutting and slashing each
other to pieces. The Jeffersonians accuse
the Burrites of joining with the Federalists.
On the other hand the Burrites accuse
Mr. Jefferson himself of violating all the
principles of government and constitutional
law by personal interference in and active
exertion to influence the election of Governor
of that State. The latter is a dan
gerous thing, and shall be hereafter dis
cussed.

From the (Baltimore) Federal Gazette.

York Town, Pennsylvania.

Messrs. Tundt and Brown,

By giving the following observations on the me
thod of curing clover hay a place in your
Gazette, you will oblige several of your sub
scribers, who are anxious waiting to see them
made public, in order to obtain themselves
the process.

FROM THE YORK RECORDER.

*A method for preserving Clover Hay, and
improving the flavor and quality of Straw.*
In a day or two after your Hay is cut, when
only about half dried, let it be taken in and
picked with alternate layers of straw; give to
each layer of clover four or five half pints of salt,
or more in proportion to the quantity of hay;
three pints to the hundred weight will prevent
the fermentation, or excessive heat, which injures
and moults it. By not drying the hay as much
as is common, and putting it as above mentioned,
it imparts to the straw a flavor much of
the quality of clover, and cattle eat on it as greedily
as the other.

How to preserve Clover in its green state.
Take in your grass from the twelfth, cut it
down as you would straw, on Saytor's or Kirk's

eating machine; p
artment or hoghead
to every hundred we
exceedingly fragrant
to any other folder,
it is not more expen
sive, and drying h
ands will eat and p
living it damaged
is certainly worth a
our eastern farmers w
porting this article

How to impr

*Put in two success
wines in bloom, plo
done in one season, a
or five, and you can
crop of grain the ne*

FRID

From the (Philadelphia) the

*Ev the politer
the ship Maria,
Cadi, we were i
following impo
dore Preble to Jo
Consul.*

*United S
Syracu*

JOHN GAVIN

DEAR SIR,

*I have the
you the pleasing
ture and destru
gate of 40 gun
frigate Philadelphia
Intrepid, commanded by
Enterprize, who
on the occasion.
she was so situat
to bring her out.*

*On the night
catur, entered th
the ketch, laid h
and in a gallan
boarded and car
tion. After ga
he proceeded to
left her in a blaz
until she was t
none killed and
Tripolitans had
killed on the d
made their esc
and perished in
part jumped ove
close to the ba
loaded, and two
men, lay withi
A fire was kept
teries, Bashaw
Not a musket o
men, every thin*

ing machine; pack it well down in a close garment or hogheads, giving a pound of salt to every hundred weight. By preserving it in this way you will have a beautiful green hay, exceedingly fragrant and nourishing, and superior to any other fodder, especially for milk cows. It is not more expensive than the usual mode of making and drying hay, as the same number of hands will cut and pack it, without the risk of having it damaged by rain, which too frequently happens from unavoidable delays. This process is certainly worth attention, and more so from our eastern farmers who are in the habit of exporting this article to the West India market.

How to improve impoverished land.

Put in two successive crops of bu kuh z, and when in bloom, plow them down; this may be done in one season, and in the fall sow your wheat or rye, and you cannot fail of having a promising crop of grain the next year.

AGRICOLA.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, MAY 18.

Important.

From the (Philadelphia) TRUE AMERICAN, of the 16th instant.

By the politeness of Captain Calvert of the ship Maria, arrived last night from Cadiz, we were favored with a copy of the following important letter from Commodore Preble to John Gavino, Esquire, our Consul.

United States Frigate Constitution,
Syracuse Harbour, Feb. 7, 1804.

JOHN GAVINO, Esq.
Consul of the United States.

DEAR SIR,

I have the pleasure to announce to you the pleasing intelligence of the capture and destruction of the Tripolitan frigate of 40 guns, late the United States frigate Philadelphia, by the United States ketch Intrepid, of 4 guns and 70 men, commanded by Captain Decatur, of the Enterprise, who volunteered his services on the occasion. It is to be regretted that she was so situated, that it was impossible to bring her out.

On the night of the 3d January, the brig Syren, capt. Stuart, and ketch Intrepid of 4 guns, fitted for the purpose, and commanded by captain Decatur, with seventy volunteers, from the squadron, sailed for Tripoli, with orders to burn the frigate in that harbor. They this day returned, having executed my orders much to my satisfaction.

On the night of the 16th ult. capt. Decatur, entered the harbour of Tripoli, with the ketch, laid her along side the frigate, and in a gallant and officer-like manner, boarded and carried her against all opposition. After gaining complete possession, he proceeded to fire her with success, and left her in a blaze, in which she continued until she was totally consumed. He had none killed and only one wounded. The Tripolitans had between 20 and 30 men killed on the deck. One large boat load made their escape, some men ran below and perished in the flames; but the greater part jumped overboard. She was moored close to the batteries, with all her guns loaded, and two of their corsairs, full of men, lay within half musket shot of her. A fire was kept upon the ketch by the Batteries, Bashaw's Castle and Corsairs.—Not a musket or pistol was fired by our men, every thing was settled by the sword.

The Syren anchored without the harbour to cover the retreat of the Ketch, and sent her boats to assist, but unfortunately they did not arrive in season, as the business was accomplished, and the Ketch on her way out, before the boats met her. Had they got in sooner, it is probable some of the Tripolitan Corsairs would have shared the fate of the frigate.

Very respectfully, I am,
Dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD PREBLE.

Captain Calvert informs, that a demand had been made of the Tripolitan Government, by the Emperor of Russia, for the enlargement of the crew of the Philadelphia frigate.

The fast sailing ship Frances Henrietta, capt. Goodrich, arrived at New York on Sunday last, in 37 days from Amsterdam, brings papers from that city to the 30th March, which furnish Paris dates to the 26th of the same month. These papers are principally filled with details of discoveries connected with the late conspiracy.

Messrs. Drake and Spencer Smith, his Britannic Majesty's Envoy at Munich and Strutgard, are charged, with having been concerned in the plot; a private correspondence between Mr. Drake and Mr. D. L. has been discovered by the French government, and the instructions which D. L. received were laid before an extraordinary convocation of the Conservative Senate on the 23d of March, by the Grand Judge. It does not appear by the papers received that Moreau had been tried and convicted as stated in the English prints. Russia having promised protection to the Republic of the Seven Islands, contemplates sending troops to the Mediterranean by way of the Black sea, but as they do not seem necessary at present in that Republic, the movement has given the French a pretext for sending troops to Naples, where they have demanded as a security that three of the ports and several ships of war should be given up to them. Very little is said about the invasion, it does not appear, however, to be relinquished, and several movements among the shipping, in the French and Dutch ports, has excited more than the usual attention of the English fleets.

It also appears from these papers under date of Paris, March 22—That with the consent of the Elector of Baden, the Duke of Englekin, Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon, youngest son of the Prince of Conde, was seized by a French officer, in the night, at Ettenheim, on his own estate, and in his own Palace, charged with being concerned in the late conspiracy, and carried to Paris; where, within a few days after his arrival he was tried before a sanguinary tribunal composed of eight officers, without a jury or counsel allowed him in his defense, and condemned. No account of his execution has been received as yet, but there can be no reason to suppose that Bonaparte will spare his life. A late English print speaking of this event, has the following remarks.

"Thus by a Corsican Tyrant and Usurper will be cut off the last hope of the Great and Gallant House of Conde—a house that traces its ascent, in a long unbroken line, to the sixth son of St. Louis; a house that shines with such lustre in every page of French history, and of which Boileau says:

Conde dont le nom seul renverse des Murailles
Abat des Escadrons, et gagne des Bataillons.

What must be the feelings of the aged Prince de Conde, in his dignified retirement at Wanstead House! His hope, his name, his race destroyed, root and branch, in one moment! It is to be hoped religion has brought him consolation, under the many misfortunes that have been accumulated upon his reverend head. Yet, little did he think, little did the other French Princes think, when they were celebrating Easter day with him in their Chapel here, that the prayer for those in trouble, in bondage and in affliction, embraced one of the dearest, as well as one of the most honorable of their relatives.

It is curious to contemplate the events that are brought about by a change and reverse of fortune. The castle of Vincennes is now the prison of Moreau. In that very castle was sentenced to death a Prince who had been opposed to Moreau last war; who followed and harassed him in his celebrated retreat, and whose cavalry afforded the most efficacious protection to the Austrians when Moreau once or twice paused in his retreat to beat back the Austrian advanced guard. The Duke d'Englekin's military talents gained the respect of Moreau, who always spoke of him in the highest terms.

Fifteen French emigrants have been also seized by the Emissaries of France, at Offenburg, and 15 at Strasburg, in the Electorate of Baden. A party was detached in hopes of finding Dumourier at Ettenheim, where he had been a short time before with the French Princes, but missed him. Thus are the territories of neutrals violated by tyrants, and the unfortunate emigrants torn from their comfortable retreats, where they had been innocently passing their days, to be sacrificed to the will of a merciless usurper."

Captain Goodrich informs that the transports had hauled down to Nieu-Diep, and were in readiness to receive troops for the expedition against England, which it was thought would not much longer be delayed.

The following paragraph, under the Paris head of March 16, exhibits the opinion the French wish to entertain of the cause of the King of England's late indisposition.

PARIS, March 16.

Extract of a letter from London dated,

February 28.

His Majesty is quite recovered in an ex-

traordinary manner. Dr. Willis came in with a person dressed in the uniform of a French general, and told his majesty that it was Bonaparte made prisoner; it had its desired effect, so powerful is the name of Bonaparte!"

The following is a copy of a communication issued by captain Bainbridge, a few days after the loss of the frigate. It is directed to the First Lieutenant.

SIR,

The late unfortunate event prevents the midshipmen from receiving that information in their profession, which they otherwise would have derived; and that the distressing time spent here may not be entirely lost to them you will inform them, that it is my request that immediately after breakfast they will repair to their room to study navigation, and read such books, as in our possession, which will improve their minds.

Given in a prison in Tripoli, Barbary, November 5.

(Signed)

WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE.

Lt. PORTER.

INVASION OF ENGLAND.

Extract from "Reflections on the Invasion of England," stated to have been published at Paris by order of Bonaparte.

My opinion is, that after the reduction of London, the French should not advance farther; but that they should without delay propose a capitulation, holding this language:

"We shall not destroy London, nor throw rubbish or ballast into the river, to choke up its port, if you forthwith agree to the following articles:

"These articles will naturally present themselves to our consideration; but the English government probably will not capitulate. Secretly contemplating the possibility of such a catastrophe, it has some time since formed its determination, which is, to transfer the seat of empire to Bengal, and at Calcutta to establish the London of the Indies. They will embark 60,000 troops, and their whole fleet will convey them. In this speculation it is, perhaps, that they have collected, near Plymouth, a force of 40,000 men, to serve in case of necessity, to cover such an embarkation. It is my opinion that the government of England will carry such a plan into execution immediately after the fall of London!!!

"In this Anglo Indian empire the government may be powerful. It will form a state on principles entirely new, and will find recruits in the many enthusiasts and adventurers who will follow it from Europe. But India will be governed with more lenity when the seat of empire is placed in her own bosom. The remaining part of Hindostan will be easily subjugated.—The Cape of Good Hope and the colonies on the western coast of Africa will furnish an empire in that part of the world. Thro' the medium of Botany Bay it will dominate the southern hemisphere. Canada will supply the means of keeping up its naval force. The government thus situated may yet be powerful: It will command a great part of the seas; but it will at least be bannished from Europe!

"All the English royalists would accompany and follow their government. Those whose fortunes consist in bank paper will undoubtedly depart with the government, and in India be indemnified for their losses, it is certain however, that the south of Asia would be, under providence, a powerful engine in effecting the civilization of the universe.

"But the better, the greater, and especially the republican part of the English nation, would accept the capitulation offered by the French—or emigrate to North America, or to Louisiana.

"The present war, very far from being unfortunate, has already produced results favorable to the happiness of mankind. By it the United States of America have obtained Louisiana."

THE PARTNERSHIP OF Stedekorn and Peck, Coach and Harness Makers.

Is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.—All those who are indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, who is authorized to receive the same; and those to whom they are indebted, will produce their accounts for settlement.

The business will in future be carried on by the subscriber at the same place, where all orders will be thankfully received and executed, with fidelity, neatness and dispatch.

SAM'L STEDEKORN.

May 7.

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Genealogical Traits of Character—from the Legendary Book of Heraldry.

In this performance we have an enlarged account of Military Chivalry of modern date, and a general account of the performers, in which we read of military looking men, officers of merit, some of no merit, some understanding something, and a great many nothing, some marching in time, others out of time, some trotting, others stepping, and a few pacing as natural as an old peacock's tail; but in page 104 is described a silly man of three hundred dollars a year, instead of ten, who formerly took lodgings at a certain Joe Goat's, who lives in house 8 feet square, and 4 feet 6 inches pitch. Joe, it is said, once suffered the penalties of the law for receiving stolen goods, but yet possesses influence when recommending his friends:

From Maryland a lad came o'er,
His stockings old, his breeches tore;
His reputation had no flaw,
We call him Monsieur Nong Tong Paws.
Although in such a tattered plight,
At Vernon's Mount he got a sight;
Permit me to feed the flocks,
And clean, and comb, and card the Jacks;
With slaves provision for to draw,
Well done, for Monsieur Non Tong Paws.
He frequent took his trips to town,
Put in his pocket half a crown;
His saddle was a big of straw,
A gog, a hoop, was Nong Tong Paw,
Imagination all afloat,
He lodgings takes with Joseph Goat;
Did with him take a cup—
And stay'd to breakfast, dine and sup;
At this Joe's neighbour's early saw,
And cried, bravo! M. Nong Tong Paws.
It is by numbers now declared,
His nag was kept in Joe's back yard;
From morn till night, and night till morn,
But neither fed with oats or corn,
Nor even with a sheaf of straw,
The noble, generous, Nong Tong Paw,
Now if Joe had a generous mind,
And was to gratitude inclined;
If he'd march'd before the ranks,
And interest had at Col. F—k's,
And in his zeal to save a friend
To Col. F—k did recommend;
That Monsieur might some specie draw,
Why who can blame, poor Nong Tong Paws;

Public Sale.

THIS AFTERNOON,

(at half past 3 o'clock.)

WILL BE SOLD,

The Brigantine Alert,

in complete order for sea, lying at Ramsay's wharf, and burthen about 1,400 lbs.

Terms, &c. will be made known at the place of sale. And immediately after 20 lbs. BEEF.

Philip G. Marsteller.

May 18.

Public Sale.

THIS AFTERNOON,

(at four o'clock.)

WILL BE SOLD,

The Cargo of the sch'r Adventure, lying at Messis. Irwin and Dunlap's wharf, (On a credit of 60 and 90 days, for approved negotiable notes.)

53 hhds. first quality SUGAR,

50 bags Green COFFEE.

Philip G. Marsteller.

May 18.

SUBSCRIBERS

To the Domestic Encyclopædia, are respectfully informed, that this work is completed and ready for delivery, at Robert and John Gray's Book store, King Street.

May 18.

ISAAC ENTWISLE,
SIGN OF THE RISING SUN, HARPER'S WHARF,

Has just received from Philadelphia, a supply of

Beer and Draught Porter,

He avails himself of this occasion, to inform the public and his friends, that he intends carrying on the BOTTLING BUSINESS.

For sale, apply as above,

About 5000 lbs. of Smithfield BACON.

May 18.

SPANISH HIDES.

Just received and for sale by the subscriber, 1,300 Spanish Hides.

John Tucker.

May 18.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Negro Woman, with two Children: she has been brought up to house work generally, and is an excellent Cook, Washer and Ironer.

Enquire of the Printer.

May 18.

Printing in all its branches executed at this office.

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentee, and for sale by

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST:

The following Valuable Medicines

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

Prepared by THOS. H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant Bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other Bitters in public houses, as well as in private families. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Bilious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable Pills for these 12 years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Bilious and Yellow Fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Bilious Cholic, Coffeeworts, Female Complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these Pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced several to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Sam'l. Lee, Jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills, or Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these Pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem in which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these Pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in 8 or 10 days in cases of Indigestion, head-aches, dizziness, Pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhoeas, droppings, &c. and a liberal use of my Anti-Bilious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle. Price 25 cts. a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste.

For the Scurvy in the Teeth and Gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath which generally arises from scorbucous Gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in Pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cts. a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A Medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivaled. The most authentic proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir, Or Cough Drops.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stand unrivaled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills, Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible Remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 cents a box. Very particular directions accompany each of these valuable medicines.

April 10. 1aw6t

TO LEASE,

For 5, 10, or 15 Years—a number of LOTS situated on the Leesburg road, between 5 & 6 miles from Alexandria, and containing 2 acres each. The situation is high and healthy, the land fine, and the whole in wood.

These locations are well adapted as retreats for those who wish to retire from the town at particular seasons, and the quantity of land will be increased to such as desire it. Apply to

John Ball,
Maurer at Mount Washington,
Mount Washington, May 14. 1aw3w.

ROBERTS & GRIFFITH,

Have just received, and for Sale,
60 chests and boxes of
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson, &
Hyson Skin
of this spring's importation.
500 reams writing and wrapping paper,
200 boxes Spanish Segars,
A few pipes French Brandy, Holland Gin, &
Cyder Vinegar,
1000 wt. Glue,
60 doz Cowslin Whips,
50 boxes Mincadel Raisins,
20 boxes Chocolate, &c. &c. &c.
April 9. 1aw12w3w

FOR SALE,

THE WARE-HOUSE
at present occupied by Henry S. Earle. For
terms apply to
William Gore,
Attorney for Wm. B. Martin, Esq.
April 5. 2aw1f

WHEREAS

The extraordinary losses by fire, which have taken place, particularly the late Fire at Norfolk, which is believed to have been more extensive and injurious than any one which has ever happened in America, and by the payment of which, and to comply with the acts of Incorporation of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the State of Virginia, it becomes necessary and expedient in the opinion of the Board of Directors of the said Society, to replenish the Funds, and that a reparation among the whole of the persons injured, previous to the twenty third day of February last, shall be made. That the Members of the said Society should pay their Quotas agreeably to the acts of the General Assembly, and the constitution, Rules and Regulations made in pursuance thereof. Each Individual whose property is injured as aforesaid is hereby notified and required to pay each his respective Quota; that is, the sum of one hundred dollars on every hundred dollars of his premium and tax on his respective buildings, and in that ratio; or in other words, a full Quota; to wit; the sum as expressed in each policy; which payment is to be made to the Cashier General of the said society (Mr. William West) at Richmond, on or before the first day of August next.

The payment hereby required, when made, will reinstate the Funds again, according to the intention of the said acts and the principles of the institution; and it is no small consolation to say with truth that the society will thereby be enabled to meet any future accident as fully as if no loss had ever been sustained by it.

It is unnecessary to enlarge on the necessity of payment being made pointedly to the day. Prudence, justice and humanity, all calling loud for punctuality, particularly when it is recollect that the act of incorporation has the following clause.—“Whosoever any person or persons shall neglect to pay such quotas, the assurance to him made shall cease and discontinue from the day on which they become due, until paid.”—In addition to which, compulsory means, may also be resorted to, which will be expensive to the insurers, and painful to the direction.

It is worthy the attention of all interested to recollect, that as the exact amount of every person's Quota, is stated in his policy, he can be at no loss to understand precisely the sum now called for by the present requisition.

Win. FOUSHÉE, President M. A. S.
Richmond, General Office of
Assurance, April 23, 1804. 1aw4w.

Thirty Dollars Reward,

For taking up and securing in any jail, so that I get them again, Negroes

SAM, SUCKEY & JANE, who ran away out of my possession in Fairfax County, about six miles from Alexandria, on Thursday the 5th instant.

SAM is a stout well formed man, very black complexion, about forty years of age, a four look, and has a streak of white hair on his left cheek, together with a scar.

SUKEY is a low, chunky woman, very black; has on a brown jacket and petticoat.

JANE is between 15 and 16 years of age, very black and four look; she had on a striped jacket and petticoat, and is the daughter of Sam and Sukey.

It is supposed they are harbored in or near the town. The above reward will be paid for the three, or Ten Dollars for each.

M'Kenney Talbut.

If the above negroes will return home, without putting the owner to any further expense, they will not be sold.

All masters of vessels and others are warned not to harbor or carry them off, as in that case the law will be put in force against them.

M'K. TALBUT. 2aw5f

ROBERT HALL,

TAILOR and HABIT-MAKER, Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in Fairfax street, in the building formerly occupied by Paton and Butcher, three doors south of Bennett and Watt's corner, where he will make every possible exertion to satisfy those who please to favor him with their orders.

Apell 26. 1aw3f

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

AT HIS STORE ON KIRK'S WHARF, LOWER END

OF WOLF STREET

Middlings and Shoulders of Bacon

on very low terms,

Ready made Bags,

Bar Iron,

Philadelphia Lump Sugar,

Indian Meal, Rye Meal,

Shorts and Bran,

Superfine Flour in barrels and half barrels,

Large and small vessels may be con-

veniently accommodated with Wharfeage on mo-

derate terms.

STORES to let on the Wharf, or goods re-

ceived in them on Storage.

A large STORE on Hock's Wharf to sell or let

—with the privilege of receiving and shipping

goods free of wharfeage.

A small HOUSE on Water Street next door

to Major Muncaster's, for sale.

A number of LOTS in good situations for sale

or to let on ground rent.

Alex. 3th mo. 28th. 1awf

35 tierces FRESH RICE,

just landed and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

April 20. 1awf

NOW LANDING,

AND FOR SALE

By John G. Ladd,

20 hhds. Surinam Molasses of the 1st quality,

16 do. N. E. Rum,

4 loaf Sugar,

4 boxes Nankeen China (Tea Sets)

1 box Cassia,

50 bolts Russia Duck, 1st quality,

2 small Anchors. Also,

A quantity of Cyder and Potatoes in

bls. and a few tons of HAY in bundles.

April 23. 1awf

TO BE SOLD,

FIFTY TWO ACRES LAND,

with a dwelling house thereon, near Capt. Geo. Slacum's farm, about three miles from town.

There is an excellent garden of fruit trees, flowers, &c. &c. and about ten acres of meadow un-

der fence, the remainder in wood. It will either be sold for cash or short payments, or bartered or dry goods.

THOS. PATTER.

March 28. 1awf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Francis Cracraft, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any demands against said estate to bring in their accounts legally attested, to

Elizabeth O. Cracraft,

Administratrix.

May 11. 2aw6w

To Rent,

For one or more years, that valuable

DISTILLERY AND MILL,

Late the Property of General GEORGE WASH-

INGTON of Mount Vernon, situated on a navigable creek within nine miles of Alexan-

dria.

This Distillery has five large Stills and a Boiler erected upon the late improved plan, with sheds for raising and fattening Hogs, also stalls for thirty Beeves.

In point of situation none can exceed it, the easy access to Maryland, will always ensure the greatest abundance of grain for carrying on the distilling business in its most extensive scale, independent of its own neighbourhood, which has always been able to supply it. The mill will require some repairs, which will be done at the proprietor's expence; he has manufactured great quantities of Flour, and may easily be made to do it again: To this mill is a cooper's shop, and a comfortable dwelling house. Application to be made to the subscriber, near the foot.

LAW. LEWIS.

Woodlawn, Jan 21. 1awf

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

County of Alexandria, to wit:

March adjourned 8. JUN., 1804.

Thomas Preston,

Complainant,

AGAINST

In Chancery.

John Ridley and Peter She-

ron, Defendants,

THE defendant John Ridley no

having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court upon affidavit, that the said defendant, John Ridley, is not an inhabitant of this District: On motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant John Ridley, do appear here on the first day of June term next, & enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the Court, and that the other defendant, Peter Sheron do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant John Ridley, until the further order or decree of the Court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in both of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of said county.

Given under my hand in Prince William coun-

ty, the 15th day of April, 1804.

Henry D. Hoce.

May 15. 1awf

TICKETS,

In the Baltimore Cathedral Lottery for sale

by

James Bacon.

March 9. 1awf

Printing in all its variety

executed at this office with neat-

ness and dispatch.</